



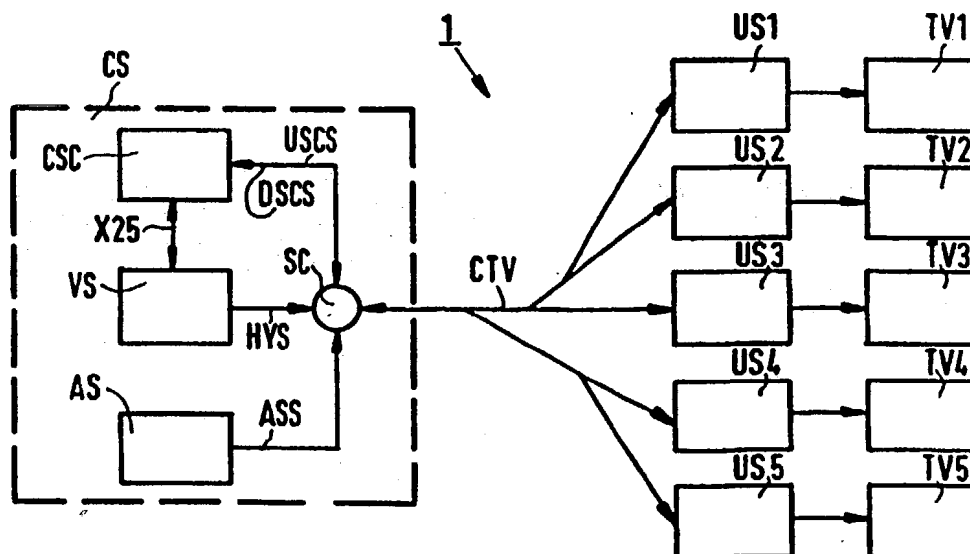
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(54) Title: A TWO-WAY MULTIPLE ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, AND A CENTRAL STATION AND A USER STATION FOR USE IN SUCH A SYSTEM

**(57) Abstract**

Known is a CATV system (1) operating as a two-way multiple access communication system in which a plurality of user stations (US1 to US5) communicate with a central station (CS) which can provide video programs. The known system (1) can be an interactive TV system in which the user stations (US1 to US5) can order a specific program, or can respond to multiple choice questions in a program, or the like. For exchanging session accompanying information between the central station (CS) and the user stations (US1 to US5) a common control channel is provided. For



true interactivity in high capacity and high user density systems, such a solution to a multiple access problem no longer satisfies. A two-way multiple access communication system (1) of the above kind is provided in which session accompanying control information is exchanged between the central station (CS) and the user stations (US1 to US5) via dedicated control channels (DSCS, USCS). Such a system (1) satisfies the needs of all kinds of multimedia systems, interactivity being an important feature in such systems.

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"A two-way multiple access communication system, and a central station and a user station for use in such a system"

The present invention relates to a two-way multiple access communication system comprising at least one central station, a plurality of user stations, and a transmission network for exchanging at least video information comprising user information in sessions between the central station and the user stations, and for exchanging session accompanying control information. Such a network can be a CATV-network, a radio network, or the like.

The present invention further relates to a central station and a user station for use in such a system.

A two-way multiple access communication system of this kind is known from the European Patent Application No. 0 140 475. An interactive multiple access communication system is described in which in a downstream direction of a CATV (Community or Cable Television) network as a transmission network, a plurality of television programs are supplied by a CATV head end as a central station to a plurality of user stations, the transmission network being a coaxial cable. For offering interactive television services such as video on demand, response to multiple choice queries, or the like, in EP 0 140 475, common forward and reverse channels are provided which are common to all user stations, and which are separate from television channels for providing the television programs, the reverse channel occupying a frequency band below 30 MHz, and the forward channel occupying a TV channel equivalent frequency band above 50 MHz. Interactivity characterizes a system in that a maximum response time from the central station to a subscriber station input is less than a predetermined response time, e.g. less than one second. Via the forward and the reverse channels, session accompanying control information is exchanged between the central station and the user station in traffic packets containing user station addresses inter alia. For solving a packet collision problem on a common control channel, typical for CATV systems having many branches and sub-branches, in EP 0 140 475, a retransmission mechanism is disclosed in which the central station acknowledges control messages from the user station. Although the known system operates satisfactorily to some extent in providing interactive television inter alia, capacity problems arise when many

user stations having a lot of reverse traffic will have to communicate with the central station simultaneously. Then, either the system becomes blocked, or a true interactive service can no longer be provided. Furthermore, when applying a common control channel, the channel has to be a relatively wide-band channel with relatively high speed transmission. This would  
5 disadvantageously lead to the user station needing a relatively high-speed modem for communicating control messages, such a modem being relatively expensive.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a two-way multiple  
10 access communication system of the above kind having a high capacity and having true interactive capability, inter alia.

To this end the two-way multiple access communication system according to the present invention is characterized in that at least in an upstream direction of the transmission network, the session accompanying control information is exchanged via a  
15 dedicated control channel. The present invention is based upon the insight that usually, when the system has to provide true interactivity to many user stations simultaneously, in the upstream direction a relatively high traffic capacity is needed. By providing a dedicated control channel per session, such a need can be fulfilled.

In an embodiment of a two-way multiple access communication system  
20 according to the present invention, also in a downstream direction of the transmission network, the session accompanying control information is exchanged via a dedicated control channel. Although there is usually less traffic in the downstream direction from the central station to the user stations so that a common forward channel could be provided, for quick and secure responses to requests from the user stations, the central station advantageously  
25 also can provide control data via the dedicated channels. In this way the system is suitable for all kinds of multi-media applications, such as pay per view, video on demand, teleshopping, interactive television, games, TV education, teleworking, or the like, or other applications such as monitoring of customers' choices of selected television programs, or the like.

30 In an embodiment of a two-way multiple access communication system according to the present invention, the transmission network comprises a cable television network for exchanging the user information, and a two-way multiple access radio system for exchanging the session information, the central station being coupled to the cable television network and to the radio system. Although the system can be a dedicated system on a CATV

network, i.e. all signals to and from the user stations are routed via the CATV network, also an ordinary CATV network, or the like, can be transformed into a two-way multiple access communication system according to the present invention by combining such an ordinary CATV network with an existing two-way multiple access radio system such as a GSM  
5 (Global System for Mobile Communications) or a DECT (Digital European Cordless Telecommunications) system, or the like, the radio system supplying full duplex traffic channels as the dedicated control channels for each session. A proper choice whether to select a dedicated system or a combined system could depend on cost considerations per session. In case of GSM, a mobile-to-base station band, e.g. 890-915 MHz, is applied for  
10 the upstream control channels, and a base-station-to-mobile band, e.g. 935-960 MHz is used for the downstream control channels. The GSM system can be used as a separate radio system coupled to the CATV system, or the functionality of the GSM system can be integrated in the CATV system, terrestrial cells being replaced by the CATV network. When using the functionality of the GSM system within the CATV network, all 124 channels of  
15 200 kHz can be used, so that  $124 \times 8 = 996$  user stations can be served simultaneously, per user station in each direction a control channel for a bit rate of 9.6 kbit/s being available. For CATV networks specified for lower frequencies, the GSM frequency bands can simply be adjusted thereto. E.g., for the upstream channels, the 5-30 MHz band can be used, and the downstream channels can be allocated in between VHF bands II and III.

20 In an embodiment of a two-way multiple access communication system according to the present invention, the dedicated control channels are multiplexed by means of time division multiplexing, or by means of frequency division multiplexing, or by means of a combination of time division multiplexing and frequency division multiplexing. Herewith, a well-manageable control structure is achieved for offering the desired control  
25 channel capacity.

Further embodiments are claimed in the dependent claims, and relate to further structural and/or functional features of the system such as the transmission network being a cable television network, the central station comprising managing arrangements for assigning the dedicated control channels when receiving a session request message from a  
30 user station and for assigning transmission channels to session data streams, the presence of a common upstream control channel for session requests from user stations, and a storage means in the central station for storing dedicated channel numbers as assigned to sessions.

The present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein

Fig. 1 schematically shows an interactive television system on a CATV network as a two-way multiple access system according to the present invention,

5 Fig. 2 shows a video server in such a system,

Fig. 3 shows a head-end control modem in such a system,

Fig. 4 shows a user station in such a system,

Fig. 5 shows a decoder arrangement in the user station according to the present invention, and

10 Fig. 6 shows a control channel modem in such a user station.

Throughout the figures the same reference numerals are used for the same features.

15 Fig. 1 schematically shows an interactive television system on a CATV network as a two-way multiple access system 1 according to the present invention comprising a central station CS coupled to a plurality of user stations US1 via a CATV network CTV. In the example given, all information, user information and control information is exchanged between the user stations US1 to US5 and the central station CS via the network CTV as a  
20 transmission network, i.e. no separate transmission network, like a telephone network, is used. The user stations US1 to US5, or Set-Top Boxes, are coupled to television sets TV1 to TV5, the user stations including means for responding (not shown) to the central station CS. Such responding means could be included into remote control units (not shown) of the user stations US1 to US5. The central station, or cable head end, CS comprises a video server VS  
25 for providing hyper band downstream signals HYS, a central station controller CSC for generating downstream control signals DSCS and processing upstream control signals USCS from the user station US1 to US5, an analog radio and TV services providing unit AS for providing VHF band I, II and III signals and UHF band IV and V signals ASS, and a signal combiner/splitter SC for combining the downstream signals ASS, HYS, and DSCS, and  
30 splitting the upstream control signals USCS to the controller CSC. The video server VS can be a so-called multi-media server. According to the present invention, the system 1 is a two-way multiple access system to which n user stations can have access, m user stations being active simultaneously,  $m < n$ , m and n being integers. For a typical network and application, n can be in the order of thousands, and m can be in the order of hundreds. The hyper band

signals can be compressed digital signals, using signal compression according to the MPEG-1 or MPEG-2 standard, or the like. For a more detailed description of video compression techniques such as MPEG (Moving Picture Expert Group), referred is to

"Videokompressionsverfahren, Verlust Ohne Frust", Funkschau No. 11, 1994, pp. 54-59.

5 The digitally compressed signals can represent still pictures or moving pictures. The upstream control signals can represent interactive TV control signals from the user stations US1 to US5, can represent requests from the user stations for an interactive TV session, for a video film (so-called Video on Demand), or many other services in the field of Multi-Media applications. The downstream control signals DSCS can represent messages from the  
10 central station CS to the user stations US1 to US5 indicating channels of bought movies (Video on Demand), can represent handshake control signals or other data for interactive TV applications, or many other control signals in the field of Multi-Media applications.

According to the present invention in at least the upstream direction, the session accompanying upstream control information USCS is exchanged via a dedicated control  
15 channel, e.g. on a TDM (Time Division Multiplexing) basis, on an FDM (Frequency Division Multiplexing) basis, or on the basis of a combination thereof, or on the basis of another multiplexing technique. In the example given, also the session accompanying downstream control information is exchanged via a dedicated control channel. Typically, the dedicated control channels can transfer control information at a bit rate of 9.6 kbit/s. For  
20 session requests, a common control channel can be used, as will be described in the sequel.

Fig. 2 shows the video server VS in the system 1. As an example, an interactive TV session on the CATV network CTV will be described, the system according to the present invention also being usable for other Multi-Media applications. An interactive TV session could be shopping TV. Suppose, a customer wants to buy a new car. In the  
25 interactive TV session, the TV-screen of the television set TV1 shows a picture of a shopping center. With a joy-stick (not shown) on his remote control unit, the customer can point to the part of the shopping centers where car dealers are located. An outline of this part of the shopping center is then shown on the TV-screen. With the remote control unit, the customer selects a particular car dealer, and then a particular car type for sale by the selected  
30 dealer. When selecting the particular car type, a video presentation as to this car type is shown on the TV-screen. In an again interactive way, the customer can request additional information, and can make his buying decision via the remote control. The video presentations are available from the video server VS. For implementing the described interactive TV session, the video server VS comprises a storage STO, e.g. a disk array

having a storage capacity of 100 Giga bytes, for storing digitally compressed movies, and digital modulators MOD, e.g. using 64-QAM modulation, for modulating data streams DTA of ordered movies. The storage should have a fast enough access time to service up to  $m$  user stations simultaneously, e.g.  $m=200$ . When using MPEG-1 coding at a bit rate of 1.544 Mbit/s, a total of 150 hours of moving pictures can be stored onto the storage STO, this being equivalent to some 100 movies. For interactive TV, graphics, text, and data are stored, besides video and audio. The video server VS further comprises a control & supervision unit CSU which is coupled to the storage STO and to a channel manager CM, and still further comprises a demultiplexing arrangement DEMUX for demultiplexing the video data stream DTA to a number of parallel data streams each containing a number of user streams. E.g., the demultiplexing arrangement provides 10 parallel MPEG-2 transport streams, each containing 20 user streams of 1.544 Mbit/s each, for  $m=200$ . The modulator MOD then comprises 10 parallel operating 64-QAM cable modulators (not shown in detail). The data stream DTA for all  $m$  user stations is a packetized stream with a user station identification in each packet so as to determine the destination of the packet. At an output of the modulator complex MOD 10 channels of 8 MHz are provided, each channel using the so-called hyper band 300-450 MHz, or, alternatively, the lower part of the UHF V band 550-750 MHz, each channel having a capacity of over 30 Mbit/s. In this way, the  $m=200$  data streams are directed into appropriate transmission channels, the channel manager CM1 assigning channels to streams, and taking care that the capacity of separate channels is not exceeded. The channel manager CM1 further communicates the channel assignments to the unit CSU, which, on its turn, communicates the channel assignments to the user stations. For this purpose, an link X25 is provided, coupling the video server VS to the central station controller CSC. For communication between the video server VS and the central station controller CSC, a well-known packet transfer protocol X.25 is applied, making the video server VS independent from the control channel transmission network.

Fig. 3 shows a head-end control modem as the central station controller CSC in the system 1 comprising a switch SW1 which is coupled to  $m$ , e.g.  $m=200$ , downstream dedicated control channels comprising respective FIFO-buffers (First-In-First-Out) and modulators F1, M1, F2, M2, F3, M3, ..., Fm, Mm, the modulators M1 to Mm being coupled to a combiner COM of which an output provides RF (Radio Frequency) signals representing the dedicated downstream control channels DSCS. The downstream control channels occupy a frequency band of 25 MHz, e.g. 149-174 MHz. The central station controller CSC further comprises a splitter SPL, an input of which being coupled to



the network CTV so as to process the dedicated upstream control channels USCS, occupying a frequency band of 25 MHz, e.g. 5-30 MHz. The splitter SPL is coupled to  $m$ , e.g.  $m=200$ , demodulators DM1, DM2, DM3, ..., DM $m$  of which outputs are coupled to a switch SW2. The switch SW2 is coupled to packet concentrator X25PC, operating in accordance to the well-known X.25 packet concentrating mechanism. The central station controller CSC further comprises a channel managing arrangement CM2 which is coupled to the switch SW1, the channel managing arrangement CM2 being coupled to storage means STM for storing channel numbers of dedicated control channels, which are assigned by the channel managing arrangement CM2 to sessions requested by the user stations. The channel managing arrangement CM2 is further coupled to a modulator MC and a demodulator DMC so as to provide a common downstream control channel DCC, and a common upstream control channel UCC, respectively. The central control station controller CSC is arranged for modulating and demodulating  $m$ , e.g.  $m=200$ , dedicated control signals of 9.6 kbit/s upstream, and 9.6 kbit/s downstream, respectively. In the RF band, signal multiplexing of the 200 dedicated control channels can be done by using time division multiplexing, by using frequency division multiplexing, by using a combination of time division multiplexing and frequency division multiplexing, or by any other well-known signal multiplexing technique. The dedicated control channels are session accompanying control channels. For other purposes, such as transferring of session start-up messages from the user stations, or transferring of other general messages, the common control channels DCC and UCC are available. When a user station US1 to US5 has a session request for opening an interactive TV session, it transmits a session request message to the central station CS via the common upstream control channel UCC which is monitored by the channel managing arrangement CM2. Since all of the  $n$ , e.g.  $n=1000$ , user stations, which may have access to the network CTV, use the upstream common control channel UCC for transmitting their session request messages, collisions may occur. In case the channel managing unit CM2 in the central station controller CSC notices a collision, it transmits a message on the downstream common control channel DCC to the involved user stations to inform them to retransmit their request message after a randomly selected waiting time. If a session request message is properly detected by the channel managing arrangement CM2, it assigns an available dedicated upstream control channel and an available dedicated downstream control channel to the requesting user station, the storage means STM being updated so as to keep track of the assigned dedicated channels. The central station controller CSC transmits an acknowledgement/assignment message to the requesting user station via the downstream common control channel DCC, the message

comprising the assigned dedicated channel numbers and an identification number of the requesting user station. When receiving the acknowledgement/assignment message, the requesting user station tunes to the assigned dedicated control channels. The switch SW2 selectively passes data received from assigned dedicated upstream control channels to the

5 X.25 packet concentrator X25PC. When the switch SW1 receives packets from the control & supervision unit CSU, it reads a destination identifier stored in a packet header, consults the storage means STM for acquiring the corresponding assigned dedicated upstream channel number, and passes the packet to the corresponding channel FIFO-buffer. When closing a session, the user station informs the control & supervision unit CSU in a message it is doing

10 so. Thereupon, the video server VS transmits a message to the channel managing arrangement CM2 via the link X25, the channel managing arrangement CM2 updating the storage means STM so as to release the dedicated channels which were assigned to the session. Alternatively, a session may be closed when the user station switches off its power. In this case, the central station has to monitor whether or not open sessions exist. For such

15 monitoring purposes, the user stations can transmit pilot messages at regular time intervals, when being active.

Fig. 4 shows the user station US1 in the system 1 which comprises a control channel modem CCM coupled to a decoder arrangement DBOX, and a digital cable demodulator arrangement CADM, the digital cable demodulator CADM being known per se.

20 The demodulator CADM is coupled to the decoder arrangement DBOX via a so-called T1-interface, and the channel modem CCM is coupled to the decoder arrangement DBOX via a V.24 interface, also known as RS-232. A session indicator line SIL (1 bit) indicates whether or not a session is going on.

Fig. 5 shows the decoder arrangement DBOX in the user station US1

25 according to the present invention. The decoder arrangement DBOX, which operates independent of the transmission network due to the fact that all transmission network dependent equipment is put outside the decoder arrangement DBOX, comprises an MPEG demultiplexer MPDX which is coupled to the demodulator CADM via the T1-interface. The MPEG demultiplexer MPDX submits demultiplexed audio information to an audio decoder

30 ADEC, and submits demultiplexed video information to a video decoder VDEC. The decoder arrangement DBOX further comprises a graphics generator GGEN for locally generating graphical information, a video combiner VCOM combining the decoded MPEG video information, and the locally generated graphics. A so-called Scart interface SCIF is provided in the decoder arrangement DBOX for providing audio and video signals to the television set

TV1. Furthermore, a decoder arrangement controller DCTL is provided in the decoder arrangement DBOX which is coupled to the audio decoder ADEC, to the video decoder VDEC, to the graphics generator GGEN, and to the MPEG demultiplexer MPDX. The controller DCTL renders the session indicator line SIL high or low, when a session is required or when a session is to be closed, respectively. Information to be exchanged between the central station CS and the user station US1 is transferred between the decoder arrangement DBOX and the control channel modem CCM via the V.24 interface.

Fig. 6 shows the control channel modem CCM in the user station US1 comprising a modulator CMM and a demodulator CMDM coupled to respective switches SW3 and SW4, and to the network CTV. The control channel modem further comprises a controller CCTL which is coupled to the modulator CMM, to the demodulator CMDM, to the switch SW3, to the switch SW4, and to the session indicator line SIL. When a user desires to set-up a session with the central station CS via the decoder arrangement DBOX, the decoder arrangement renders the session indicator line SIL high, the controller CCTL monitoring the line SIL. At a logical high of the line SIL, the controller CCTL actuates the switches SW3 and SW4 such that the controller CCTL can communicate with the central station CS via the modulator CMM, and via the demodulator CMDM. First, the controller CCTL tunes the modulator CCM and the demodulator CMDM to the common control channels UCC and DCC, respectively. The controller transmits a session request message to the central station CS via the upstream common control channel UCC for opening an interactive TV session. If the session request message is acknowledged by the central station CS via the downstream common control channel DCC, such an acknowledgement is accompanied by assigned dedicated control channel numbers, both upstream and downstream. Thereupon, the controller CCTL tunes the modulator CMM and the demodulator CMDM to the assigned upstream and downstream dedicated control channel, respectively, and actuates the switches SW3 and SW4 such that the decoder arrangement DBOX is coupled to the demodulator CMM and to the demodulator CMDM for exchanging session accompanying messages with the central station CS. If the session is to be closed, the decoder arrangement DBOX transmits a message to this end to the central station CS, and renders the line SIL low.

**CLAIMS:**

1.                   A two-way multiple access communication system (1) comprising at least one central station (CS), a plurality of user stations (US1 to US5), and a transmission network (CTV) for exchanging at least video information comprising user information in sessions between the central station (CS) and the user stations (US1 to US5), and for  
5   exchanging session accompanying control information, characterized in that at least in an upstream direction of the transmission network (CTV), the session accompanying control information is exchanged via a dedicated control channel (USCS).
2.                   A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to claim 1, wherein also in a downstream direction of the transmission network (CTV), the session  
10   accompanying control information is exchanged via a dedicated control channel (DSCS).
3.                   A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the transmission network (CTV) is a cable television network.
4.                   A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the transmission network comprises a cable television network (CTV) for  
15   exchanging the user information, and a two-way multiple access radio system (GSM) for exchanging the session information, the central station being coupled to the cable television network (CTV) and to the radio system (GSM).
5.                   A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to claims 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the central station (CS) comprises a first channel managing  
20   arrangement (CM2) for assigning a dedicated upstream control channel (USCS) and/or dedicated downstream control channel (DSCS) to a user station (US1 to US5), when receiving a session request message from the user station (US1 to US5).
6.                   A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to claim 5, wherein the session request message is received via a common upstream control channel  
25   (UCC).
7.                   A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to claim 6, wherein the central station (CS) comprises storage means (STM) for storing assigned dedicated upstream control channels (USCS) and/or assigned dedicated downstream control channels (DSCS).

8. A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to claims 5, 6, or 7, wherein the central station (CS) comprises a second channel managing arrangement (CM1), and a user information providing arrangement (STO) for providing user information in the form of a data stream (DTA), the second channel managing arrangement (CM1) being arranged for assigning a transmission channel to the data stream (DTA) and being arranged to cause the channel assignment to be communicated (X25) to a user station (US1 to US5) which has sent the session request message.
9. A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to any one of the claims 1 to 8, wherein the dedicated control channels (DSCS, USCS) are multiplexed by means of time division multiplexing, or by means of frequency division multiplexing, or by means of a combination of time division multiplexing and frequency division multiplexing.
10. A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to any one of the claims 1 to 9, wherein the user information is a mix of video and/or audio and/or data information.
11. A two-way multiple access communication system (1) according to any one of the claims 1 to 10, which is a multi-media system.
12. A central station (CS) for use in a two-way multiple access communication system (1), in which at least video information comprising user information is exchanged in sessions between the central station (CS) and a plurality of user stations (US1 to US5) which are coupled to the central station (CS) via a transmission network (CTV), characterized in that the central station (CS) is arranged for receiving session accompanying control information via a dedicated control channel (USCS) in an upstream direction of the transmission network.
13. A central station (CS) according to claim 12, which is further arranged for transmitting session accompanying control information via a dedicated control channel (DSCS) in a downstream direction of the transmission network CTV).
14. A central station (CS) according to claims 12 or 13, which comprises a first channel managing arrangement (CM2) for assigning a dedicated control channel (DSCS, USCS) to the session, storage means (STM) for storing the assigned dedicated control channels (DSCS, USCS), and a second channel managing arrangement (CM1) for assigning a transmission channel to session data streams (DTA) at a received session request message from a user station (US1 to US5), .
15. A user station (US1 to US5) for use in a two-way multiple access

communication system (1), in which at least video information comprising user information is exchanged in sessions between a central station (CS) and a plurality of user stations (US1 to US5) which are coupled to the central station (CS) via a transmission network (CTV), characterized in that the user station (US1 to US5) is arranged for transmitting a session

5 request message to the central station (CS), and, upon reception of session assignment data, is arranged to transmit session messages to the central station (CS) in an upstream direction of the transmission network (CTV) via a dedicated session accompanying control channel (USCS).

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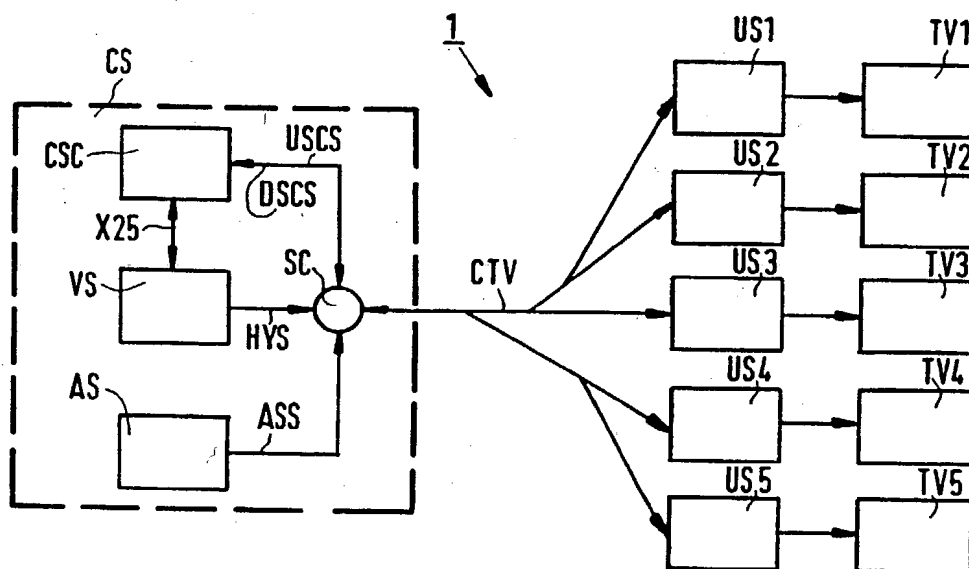


FIG. 1

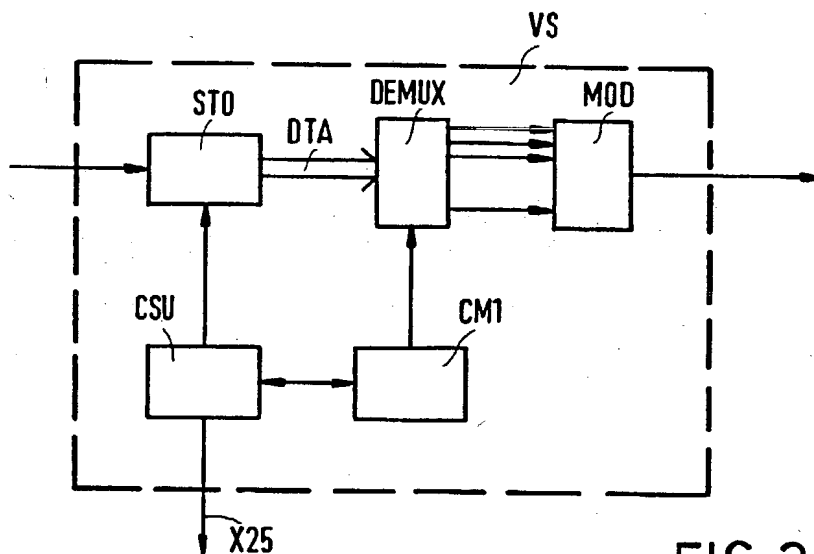


FIG. 2

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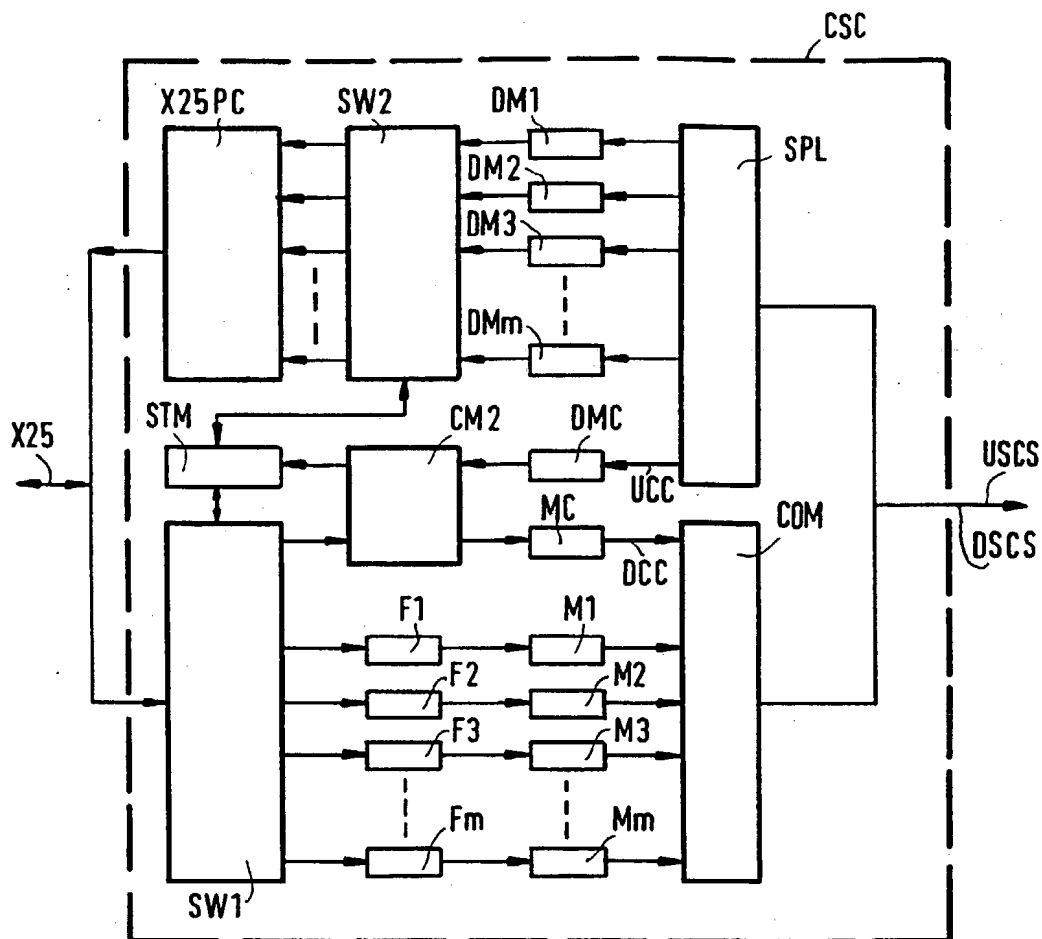


FIG.3

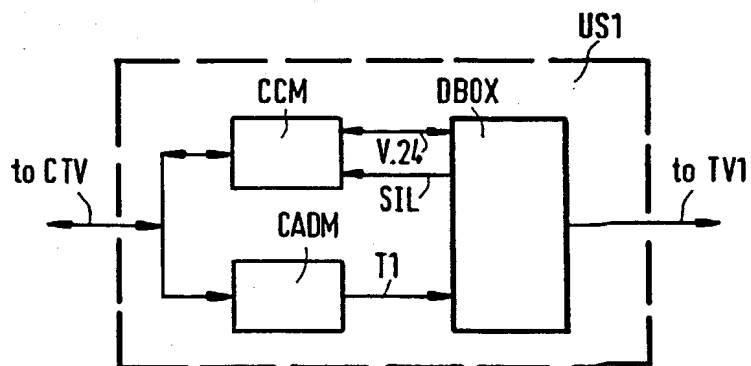


FIG.4



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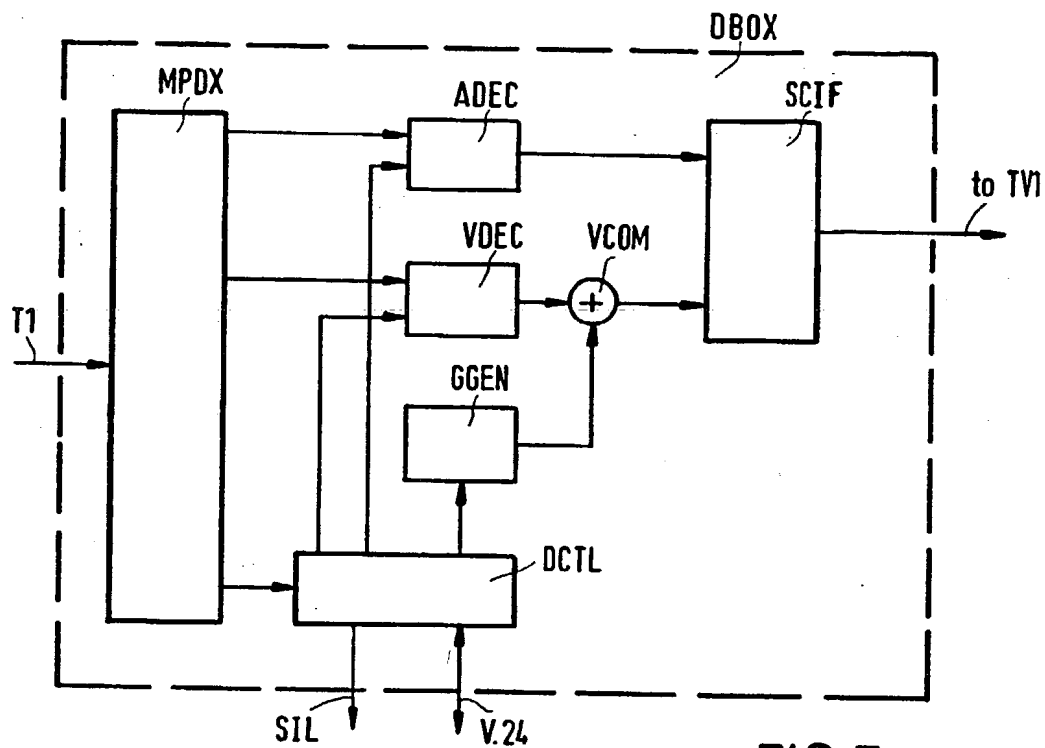


FIG.5

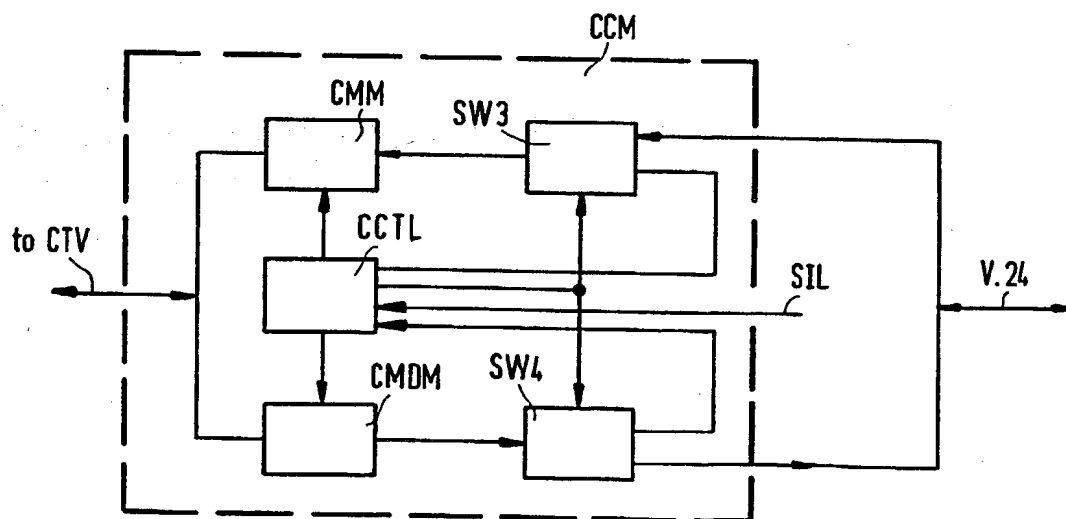


FIG.6



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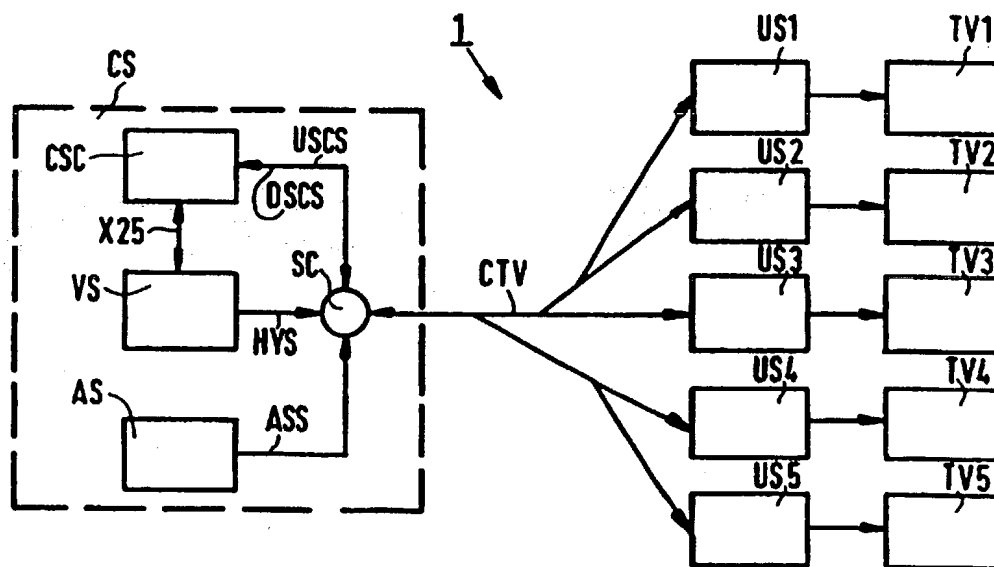
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(54) Title: A TWO-WAY MULTIPLE ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, AND A CENTRAL STATION AND A USER STATION FOR USE IN SUCH A SYSTEM

**(57) Abstract**

Known is a CATV system (1) operating as a two-way multiple access communication system in which a plurality of user stations (US1 to US5) communicate with a central station (CS) which can provide video programs. The known system (1) can be an interactive TV system in which the user stations (US1 to US5) can order a specific program, or can respond to multiple choice questions in a program, or the like. For exchanging session accompanying information between the central station (CS) and the user stations (US1 to US5) a common control channel is provided. For

true interactivity in high capacity and high user density systems, such a solution to a multiple access problem no longer satisfies. A two-way multiple access communication system (1) of the above kind is provided in which session accompanying control information is exchanged between the central station (CS) and the user stations (US1 to US5) via dedicated control channels (DSCS, USCS). Such a system (1) satisfies the needs of all kinds of multimedia systems, interactivity being an important feature in such systems.



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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 95/00434

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: H04N 7/173, H04Q 7/24, H04L 12/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: H04N

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Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A		6-8, 13, 14
Y	WO 9306669 A1 (BARAN, PAUL), 1 April 1993 (01.04.93), page 14, line 17 - page 15, line 12, abstract	4

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 95/00434

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Information on patent family members

11/12/95

International application No.  
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